

vert foot passengers and vehicles from it. The present report is upon the first proposition only. It appears that the present average width of the roadway is forty feet nine inches, and that of the sidewalk nineteen feet seven and a half inches on each side. The sidewalk, however, varies at various points; at Reister street it is nearly twenty-three feet; at Tenth street it is sixteen and a half. The average width of the stoops is seven and a half feet, and of platforms five and a half. The hydrants and lamp-posts, awning-posts and trees make a further encroachment, so that the actual average of sidewalk available for pedestrians, is reduced to about ten feet. After a full discussion of these points, the Committee conclude to offer an ordinance reducing all the sidewalks from the Battery to Vesey street to sixteen feet on the west side, and eighteen feet on the east side; Vesey to Canal, eighteen and a half; Canal to Fourteenth, nineteen feet; to reduce all stoops, railings and projections to five feet from the walls; to remove hydrants into side streets, and to take away lamp and awning-posts and trees altogether, leaving the lamp-posts to be set within the five feet nearest the buildings, the light being suspended over the sidewalk in a bracket. Awnings attached to the buildings are to be permitted to the extent of ten feet only. It is also proposed to grove the pavements, to increase the width of Broadway at the Bowling Green, and to widen Whitehall street and State street.

These are the general features of this plan for relieving Broadway. There are some police regulations added which are only the re-statement of existing laws. What great improvement will be secured by this plan? We shall, if it be carried out, have the street in a chaotic condition for a year, to the great damage and inconvenience of the public. A great many fine fronts must be hacked away, and the damages added at the close of a weary litigation, in which the city always suffers. The Russ pavement must be ripped up at least one-third its width on each side, in order to get the proper slope to the gutters; and we know by experience that the disturbance of that pavement is almost equivalent to its ruin. If this job is ever accomplished, we shall have the street-lamps directly over our heads, leaving the carriage-way, where light is most wanted, in comparative darkness; while the awnings will be not only useless as shades, but will serve as water-sheds, pouring their torrents directly upon the center of the sidewalks, and on the heads of the unfortunate pedestrians. And further, the space now protected by hydrants and lamp-posts will then be occupied by the hubs and steps of carriages, which will be driven flush up to the curb, scattering their mud and tar over all who venture near the edge of the walk.

But if we submit to all these "improvements," what shall we gain toward the relief of Broadway? Absolutely nothing. The addition of less than the width of a carriage to the roadway is no benefit, but rather gives an excuse for crowding more vehicles into the street. In fact, granting all that this report proposes, we shall have no possible means of relieving the street from the crush and the delay of stages and carts; we must still have Chatham and Nassau streets widened, and the eastern travel cut down through Broad street; we must have Greene and Church streets widened and extended to the Battery, or nothing is done. With the single exception of reducing the extra sidewalk at Reister street, grooving the pavement and widening at the Bowling Green, nothing proposed in this report can be done with profit to the city. We hope the Common Council will carefully weigh the matter before they decide upon action which is to cost millions of money and months of trouble and annoyance without the hope of any benefit except to Mr. Edging and the men he may employ to make the most of the job.

The Herald publishes what it represents as extracts of letters written by General Henningsen, dated Rivas, March 19, and addressed to certain persons in this city, who do not, however, choose to give their names—whether because they are ashamed of their correspondent, or because they do not wish to be known as attempting to palm off a gross deception on the public, remains to be seen.

Our impression with respect to these letters is this: That they are old letters of Henningsen, in relation to some of the battles in which he was concerned some two or three months ago, of which the dates have been altered on purpose to impose on the easy credulity of *The Herald* and the public. We recollect very well that Henningsen annexed to his letters written at that time a list of the killed and wounded, which he put down at about fifty, the same number mentioned in this letter; while the loss of four hundred on the part of the allies is just about the same number mentioned by Henningsen at that time, though it proved afterward a great exaggeration.

So far from any letters and dispatches of Henningsen having been stolen on the way by intriguers—which is a ridiculous suggestion, as all the officers of the steamers are strongly in the Filibuster interest—we have but little doubt that the pretended correspondents of Gen. Henningsen are engaged in an intrigue to impose upon the public and to dupe *The Herald*, which has unduly suffered itself to be again made the instrument—as has happened too often to that journal—for puffing an exploded concern.

The extracts given from Henningsen's letters, even if they are to be taken as genuine and as truly dated, are not, as it seems to us, of a character to afford much satisfaction to his correspondents. The only precise piece of information given is that the number of Walker's killed and wounded does not exceed fifty. This, out of a total effective force of three hundred, is pretty severe, and vastly more serious to Walker than a loss of four hundred to the allies.

If there has been any puffing of letters at all, we suspect it was done by the Costa Ricans, who interrupted the messengers on their way to San Juan del Sur. The incapacity to keep up a communication with the coast does not look like driving the Costa Ricans out of the country.

We learn from Albany that the "slight amendments" reported as having been made by Messrs. Brooks and Pettit, the "American" majority of the Committee who fought so hard for possession of the Charter after its reference in the Senate, are in reality emendations of some of the best reforms. The House bill cut off pay from the Aldermen, made one officer Receiver of all Taxes and Assessments, and placed the care of the upper strata of the street (except cleaning) in charge of the Department owning the lower strata—the Croton Aqueduct Board, whose honesty and fidelity in every respect are universally conceded. These were the reforms which enraged the spoliation and attracted the opposition of Commissioner Taylor's powerful lobby. With great surprise, then, must the friends of Mr. Brooks learn that his "slight amendments" have restored the collection of assessments and the care of street-grading and street-

paving to his political friend Taylor, (who is said to have made \$20,000 out of it last year) and that he proposes to pay the Aldermen! These "slight amendments" keep up the old system of assessment swindles and the conflict between the Croton and Street Departments regarding the care of the streets, that have so long depleted the treasury, enriched contractors, and made profitable litigation for a few interested lawyers. Nay, more, the pay of Aldermen will keep in office incompetent men, whose sole support is this Aldermanic petty larceny for a few hours' evening session now and then. Let us hope that Mr. Brooks has been deceived in the matter, or that the House, by holding fast to their reforms, will compel the Senate to recede.

Many of the reports from China published in the French and English papers must be received with grains of allowance. It now turns out that the report of a decree said to have been issued by the Emperor closing China against Europeans, is unfounded. It has been used to regard the disputes between the foreign traders and the Viceroy of inhabitants of Canton as entirely a local matter, and the same policy seems to be pursued on the present occasion.

The papers brought by the last arrival state, on the authority of a Russian journal, that the Emperor is so short of funds as to be driven to coin iron money. But in fact the circulating medium of China has always consisted of iron money, or of coins composed of iron with an alloy of tin or copper. Of these coins, with a hole in the middle for the convenience of stringing them, as our Indians used to string their wampum, it takes from a thousand to sixteen hundred to make a dollar. Silver is not coined in China, but passes only by weight.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 6, 1857.

The Hon. F. P. Stanton starts for Kansas to-morrow, and with some regret at having accepted the place. His ultimate aim is the Senatorship, which was urged among the considerations proposed by way of inducing him to accept. In this he will be sustained by the Administration.

The possibility that Mr. Robert J. Walker may not go finally is not remote, and Stanton was originally selected with some reference to this. If the Chinese mission can be put on the footing desired, that is by the pledge of the President to recommend to Congress an increase of the dignity and emoluments, Mr. Walker's efforts will be concentrated in that direction.

A most important feature of the intended policy of the Administration in Kansas has just been disclosed, and is worthy of serious attention. The purpose is, whenever the State Government shall be organized under the management of the packed Pro-Slavery Convention in September, to have elections ordered promptly and then to direct the Territorial officers to give way to those of the State, and in that condition to present themselves to Congress next Winter, to Congress in the case of California, forgetting that it was a military government, which the civil authorities of the State supplanted. When California applied, twenty-four Southern Senators recorded their protest against the admission, on the ground that the faith of the Missouri Compromise had been violated. They only claimed then that Slavery ought to be allowed south of the Missouri line, conceding the right of prohibition on the north. Now they will deny it on the north with the same zeal. If opposition should be raised against the admission of Kansas as a Slave State the South will combine against Minnesota, and repeat the tactics practiced in the cases of Maine and Missouri. This game will be played with preconcerted demonstrations of violence contingent on the refusal to admit the new Slave State, and a lively time may safely be foretold.

The immediate cause of Marypenny's resignation of the Commission of Indian Affairs was the direction of Cobb for the payment of Richard W. Thompson's claim as the acting attorney of the Indians, which Marypenny had resisted after the action of Congress.

Ten days ago Denver's commission was filled up at the Department of the Interior, but it never was signed, and much doubt is now entertained if he will get the appointment.

The second Auditorship of the Treasury has been vacant by Clayton's transfer, for a month, and the Indian Office is now filled temporarily. These places are worth \$3,000 a piece annually, and patriots are wanted for each.

Intelligence has been received here that Thomas, formerly member of the House from Tennessee, has carried two out of four counties, with the assurance of half the delegates of another, for the nomination against George W. Jones, in his district. The Treasury pillagers are rejoicing.

The Union announces Thomas's displacement from the State Department as a resignation. The *Monitor* might have announced Verger's execution in similar courtly terms. There is no intention of giving Thomas a mission, and never will be while Mr. Buchanan is President, who ordered his dismissal.

Mr. Pickett has refused the Spanish mission, and is here waiting the course of rotation.

Ganey Jones has gone home in a melancholy frame of mind. He first applied for a Consulate under the last Administration, and subsequently rose to the British mission on Mr. Buchanan's autograph recommendation, from London. The President now does not recognize Mr. Buchanan's personal acts any more than Mr. Buchanan recognized himself after the platform became established. Hence Mr. Jones's virtue is likely to go unrewarded.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 6, 1857. Two Naval Boards of Inquiry have been ordered to be instituted here, in addition to the one now sitting. The names of the officers have not been divulged. The order of the case has been changed. Those of furloughed and on leave officers are to be taken up before proceeding further with the cases of dropped officers. The case of Lieut. Wager was finished to-day, and the decision forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

Captain Strickland, a member of the present Board, has been ordered to the command of the Charleston Navy Yard.

It is erroneously stated in the newspapers that Col. E. E. Lane, the nephew of the President of the United States, who recently died at Lancaster, Pa., contracted his disease at the National Hotel in this city, about the time of the inauguration. So far from this being true, he was in good health for several weeks after his return home, and his death was occasioned by the effects of a severe cold.

James Tysensky, an eminent Polish, died suddenly last night of disease of the heart. He had been for

several years an Assistant Examiner at the Patent Office.

Our affairs with China continue to occupy the attention of the Administration, since it has been known in Washington that the British Government has appointed Lord Elgin as Minister Plenipotentiary to China. Our Government has determined to send one thither at an early day, but owing to the great distance of China, and the time that will necessarily be involved in receiving and transmitting official communications, the Administration is reluctant of selecting a Minister in whom the utmost confidence can be placed, and who will be governed by a wise discretion, considering the general interests involved, including our increasing commerce in that part of the world.

The President has made the following appointments: James B. Reynolds, Receiver of the Public Money at Hudson, Wisconsin, vice Hoyt, resigned; Wm. T. Gallaway, Register of the Land Office, and Noel Byron Boyren, Receiver of Public Money at Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

The President has appointed and reappointed the following Postmasters: John Fraser, at New Bedford; Thomas Y. Young, at Saratoga Springs, vice Mr. Case, whose commission has expired; Jno. M. Talbot, at Indianapolis, vice Mr. Wick, whose commission has expired.

The Circuit Court made a decision to-day, sustaining the Building Associations in charging more than the legal rate of interest, on the ground that their loans to members are in the nature of a contract, and are, therefore, not negotiable.

Mr. Stanton, the newly-appointed Secretary of State for Kansas, left this afternoon for that Territory. A storm commenced here this morning, at 11 o'clock, rain, hail and snow. This evening it is clear and cold.

### CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, April 6, 1857.

The election returns are scattering, owing to the storm, which has also diminished the vote. The opinion is that the Union State ticket will be elected. The Union candidates for the Legislature are probably elected.

To Congress, Mr. Clarke, in the Hartford District, and Mr. Dean, in the New-London District, both Union, are elected. The Fairfield District is doubtful, nothing having been heard from the Litchfield part of it; but it is supposed that Mr. Arnold, Administration, is elected.

Of the three Senators in this County, the Union party have probably elected Peters in the 15th District, and the Administration party English in the 16th District and perhaps Spencer in the 17th District.

The chances for Sheriff of this County are in favor of the Administration candidate by about 100 majority. The Administration Representative is chosen from this city by 300 majority.

Hartford elects two Republican Representatives, and gives in the State ticket 50 majority to the Democrats. Ezra Clark, Jr., Opposition, is re-elected to Congress. The Democrats have elected three Senators in the 1st District, and the Republicans in the 11th. The 11th District is very close.

The House and Senate are believed to be R-Republican. Enough has not yet been heard in regard to the State ticket to form any opinion as to the result.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, Monday, April 6, 1857.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Liverpool on the 15th ult., via St. John, N. F., arrived here at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, and will sail for Portland, Me., on Wednesday.

THE U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE MERRIMAC. BOSTON, Monday, April 6, 1857.

The United States steam-frigate *Merrimac* arrived from Quarantine this forenoon, and anchored off the Navy Yard.

FROM HAVANA—TEXAS NEWS. NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 6, 1857.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, with Havans news dated the 30th ult., has arrived here. The Mexican question continued to be the general topic of conversation among the people of Cuba, but nothing further official was known regarding the movements of Spain. Dispatches were duly expected.

The stock of sugar at Havana and Matanzas was 200,000 boxes, and the market remained firm at last quotations.

Two Dutch ships with 700 cookies on board, had arrived at Havana. There had been copious rains throughout the island. Our papers from Texas are of the 3d inst. The crops were in a favorable condition, but were suffering from want of rain.

In the election for Judge of the Supreme Court, 15 counties had been heard from, and Roberts, Democrat, was 200 ahead.

The election in this city to-day for Judges passed off quietly, but the returns are not received.

THE TRIAL OF THE REV. MR. KALLOCH. BOSTON, Monday, April 6, 1857.

The result in the case of the Rev. Mr. Kalloch has been reached to-morrow. To-day Richard L. Dana, esq., senior counsel for the defense, addressed the jury nearly three hours and a half. Mr. Morse then followed on the other side until the hour of adjournment. He will conclude his argument to-morrow, when the case will go to the jury. Mr. Kalloch, his wife and several personal friends were present during the speeches of counsel.

A large wooden mill and five houses in North Adams, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss \$100,000. Insured for \$80,000.

A severe gale has been blowing here this afternoon and evening, accompanied with a drenching rain storm.

ELECTION FOR JUDGES. DETROIT, Monday, April 6, 1857.

This city gives 200 Democratic majority for Judges of the Supreme Court, with two wards to be heard from. The returns from the interior of the State are scattering, and indicate that but a small vote was polled.

The weather to-day has been cold and boisterous, accompanied with snow.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday April 6, 1857.

Senator John P. Phillips died to-day. Both Houses adjourned in consequence. The Governor has appointed Jas. M. Armstrong, of Lycoming, Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Black.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. WATERLOO, N. Y., Monday April 6, 1857.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Grimshaw, near Cape Vincent, was destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning, and Mr. Grimshaw, wife and six children perished in the flames.

GREENWICH, Monday, April 6, 1857. A fire, yesterday morning, in the suburbs of this city, destroyed the dwelling occupied by a French family, named Pleon. Three children, the oldest 17 years of age, were burnt to death.

FIRE AT FENDLETON, OHIO. PENDLETON, Monday, April 6, 1857.

The saw-mill and lumber yard of James Mack, at this place, were burned yesterday. Loss \$100,000.

RAILROAD CATASTROPHES. OAKLAND, Monday, April 6, 1857.

A brakeman named Wm. Clark, was killed on Saturday evening, on the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad. Navigation has fairly commenced. The propeller Kentucky, with four, and the schooner Anna, under the command of the schooner Anna, arrived yesterday from the Canada side of the Lake.

COLD WEATHER AT THE SOUTH. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, April 6, 1857.

Nashville dispatches say that the snow fell there yesterday to the depth of three inches, and that the thermometer at 7 a. m. marked 25 degrees only above zero. Much damage to the wheat was done by the cold, and it was feared that the fruit crop would be entirely destroyed.

There was a snow-storm here yesterday afternoon. The tobacco crops of Kentucky and Tennessee have been very seriously injured by the cold and bad weather.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 6, 1857.

The weather turned very cold here on Sunday evening. The wind was very high during the night, and a heavy rain fell heavily. No disasters are yet reported.

THE WEATHER. BUFFALO, Monday, April 6, 1857.

Snow fell here last night and this morning to the depth of one foot.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 6, 1857.

It rained steadily here yesterday evening, when it snowed. The weather is very cold this morning.

THE ICE IN THE PENOBSCOT RIVER. BANGOR, Me., Monday, April 6, 1857.

The ice in the Penobscot passed this city to-day, and is said to have gone clear below. The opening of navigation is ten days earlier than last year.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporter.

SENATE—ALBANY, April 6, 1857.

REPORTS.

MR. UPHAM—Relative to the enlargement of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal. Third reading.

MR. RIDER—To amend the Boston Corners to Andover, and to incorporate the People's Steam Ferry Company. Third reading. Special order for Wednesday at 1 p. m.

Also, to regulate the use of Slips and Wharves in New-York City. Third reading.

MR. J. A. SMITH—To print 100 copies of Assembly bill to amend the Code of Laws of 1855. Agreed to.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The following passed:

To authorize the Greenpoint and Newtown Road Company to collect toll on their bridge.

To amend the act to incorporate charitable, benevolent and religious societies.

To incorporate the Geneva Hygienic Institute Company.

To modify the Exemption laws in the matter of labor performed in a family as a domestic.

The Auburn and Cayuga Plankroad bill. Relative to the preservation of trout in the inland waters of the State.

To change the name of the town of Linden, Cattaraugus County, to Elgin.

To amend the charter of the Chemung Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Port Richmond Fire Company.

To incorporate the Fire Department of the Eastern District of Brooklyn City.

To amend chapter 62 of the Laws of 1857.

To amend the charter of Jordan village.

To provide for the collection of certain unpaid taxes in the City of Troy.

For the payment of canal damages to Huntley and others.

To amend the charter of Westport village.

THIRTY CHURCH.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Darling in the chair, considered the bill to amend the charter of Trinity Church, but no one being prepared to speak—Mr. Sickles, who had the floor, being ill—progress was reported, and it was made the special order for 4 p. m.

MR. UPHAM—Relative to introduce a bill to fix the term of office of Canal Appraisers.

MR. UPHAM, in introducing the bill, said that the State would be greatly benefited if the Canal Appraisers went out of office as the Canal Commissioners did, in one year.

He thought it was a damage to the State to have all these officers go out at once as they now do, and this bill was to remedy the defect in that respect. (Bill referred to Canal Committee to report complete.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. FERRIS in the chair, considered the following bills:

Relative to Divorce. Progress.

To organize an Insurance Department and to regulate the business of Insurance. Progress.

Recess to 4 p. m.

ASSEMBLY.

MR. LEWIS moved that the House should proceed on Wednesday to the third reading of bills, under the joint rule.

MR. LEWENWORTH moved Friday.

Messrs. VARNUM and JONES reminded the House that the most important bills yet remained unacted upon, and to order should be fixed until those bills were considered.

The amendment was adopted, and, so amended, the resolution passed.

MR. HOGEBOOM, on a question of privilege, called the attention of the House to an act passed some days since to legalize the children of Marcus C. Stanley. That act legalized a great wrong. It allowed a villain, whose history he recited at length, to take the child of a free woman. This was a violation of well-settled law; but when the history of the man was known, it was a piece of monstrous legislation, which should at once be repealed. After a detailed statement of facts, which placed Stanley in the light of a great villain, guilty of almost every conceivable crime, Mr. H. brought in a bill to repeal the law referred to.

A long discussion ensued, when Mr. LEWIS moved to order the bill to a third reading.

MR. FOOT objected, and gave his reasons at length.

A further discussion followed, and much excitement ran through the House.

MR. LEWIS moved the previous question.

MR. FOOT withdrew his objection, stating that he concurred with the House in its opinion that the principle of the bill to be repealed was wrong, and that these children, and all similarly situated, should be left to the care of the State.

The bill was then passed, Yeas 85. Recess.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, April 6, 1857.

The Assembly Chamber was the scene of intense excitement this morning, the subject, or cause, being no less a distinguished personage than Marcus Cicero Stanley, a Chevalier d'Industrie, much better known in New-York than Albany. It appears that Stanley is the father of two illegitimate children by Eliza C. Toombs, or Eliza C. Fairchild, a woman with whom he had lived for a number of years, and then discarded. Stanley applied to the Legislature for the passage of an act to legitimize the children, and to give him the sole legal control of them, on the plea that their mother was not a fit person to have the management of their education—that he was a "respectable citizen," and wished to educate his children and make them his legal heirs, &c. The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly was so far imposed upon by representations as to the respectability of Stanley and the degraded character of the mother of his children that a bill was reported and finally, without very general approbation, was passed through both Houses and sent to the Governor for his signature.

Gov. King was strongly inclined to veto the bill, on the ground that the principle of the bill was wrong, but his objections were finally overruled by representations from responsible parties who had their names attached to the bill, and who were not a fit person to have the management of their education—that he was a "respectable citizen," and wished to educate his children and make them his legal heirs, &c. The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly was so far imposed upon by representations as to the respectability of Stanley and the degraded character of the mother of his children that a bill was reported and finally, without very general approbation, was passed through both Houses and sent to the Governor for his signature.

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